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El mundo espera mucho de él. No seamos menos que el mundo, ni ataquemos sus principios antes de ver cómo resultan en su aplicación práctica. Bueno es aconsejarlo. Es leal y honrado manifestarle no sólo las ideas que le favorezcan sino también las que le sean adversas. Cuanto más accesibles y autorizadas sean las opiniones que a él lleguen, mejor. Por eso es de lamentarse que este libro no se haya publicado en inglés, ni contenga más voces que las que en él hablan. En efecto, más que acta de los debates de un cuerpo científico, parece obra personal de dos hombres, Mr. James Brown Scott y don Alejandro Álvarez, quienes hubieran agregado peso al grande e indiscutible de sus opiniones si hubieran dado a conocer algo más acerca de los debates sostenidos en la Habana. Esto, por lo menos, es lo que cualquier lector espera de un libro de esta naturaleza.

GUILLERMO A. SHERWELL.

Washington, a 6 de enero de 1919.

[TRANSLATION]

The more accessible and authoritative be the opinions that go to him, so much the better. Consequently, it is to be regretted that this book is not published in English, and that it does not contain more opinions than those that appear in it. In fact, rather than a record of the debates of a scientific body, it appears to be the personal work of two men, Mr. James Brown Scott, and Don Alejandro Álvarez, who would have added weight to the great and undeniable value of their opinion, had they given us somewhat more concerning the debates sustained in Havana. This, at least, is what every reader hopes for from a work of this nature.

GUILLERMO A. SHERWELL.

Washington, January 6, 1919.

*Anuario Bibliográfico de Venezuela, 1916.* (Año primero de su publicación.) By MANUEL SEGUNDO SÁNCHEZ. (Caracas: Litografía del Comercio, 1917. Pp. 71, (2).

The first appearance of what promises to be an annual publication is a real contribution to the bibliography of Venezuela. Its author, the Director of the Biblioteca Nacional of Venezuela, is one of the recognized scholars of his country. In his preface, Sr. Sánchez says: "By availing ourselves of the works received at the Biblioteca Nacional, as well as of certain others that came to our notice, we have compiled the present list of books, pamphlets, and periodicals published in Venezuela during the year 1916". The list is divided into three sections, namely: Official publications; Publications by private persons; and Periodical

publications. The first section contains 99 titles; the second, 188; and the third, 159. Sr. Sánchez believes, however, that the list is far from complete, as authors do not always observe the law requiring that two copies of each work published in Venezuela be deposited in the National Library. This is especially noticeable in periodical publications.

All three parts of this work are very important, and the book is a most welcome contribution to the bibliography of America. The compiler promises a similar list annually and it is learned that the volume for 1917 is now ready for press. The *Anuario* will be a useful addition to the bookshelves of workers in the history of Hispanic America. The first volume has set an excellent norm, and scholars will look forward with eagerness to subsequent lists. Sr. Sánchez also intends "to publish special bibliographical studies on groups of Venezuelan scientific and literary works, as well as on the editions made by Ministries from the earliest period of the Republic".

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

*El Perú y la Gran Guerra.* By JUAN BAUTISTA DE LAVALLE. [Páginas de Historia Contemporánea.] (Lima: Imp. Americana, 1919. Pp. xv, 439.)

This volume is a "concise historical review of Peru's attitude from the beginning of the European conflagration to the last great victories of the armies of the Allies and of the United States of America, the acceptance by the Central Empires of all the bases of peace formulated by President Wilson, and the signing of the armistice". Beginning with page 289, the volume consists of documents of the "Breaking of relations with the Imperial German Government".

The caliber of the work may be seen by noting some of the matters discussed. Taken rather at random, these are as follows: "German radiograph installations and raiders in the Pacific"; "the vessels of the Peruvian navy protect commerce against the German cruisers"; "Peru and the German submarine campaign"; "the traditional American solidarity of Peruvian foreign policy"; "Peru does not declare neutrality upon the declaration of war against the German Empire by the United States"; "sinking of the Peruvian vessel *Lorton* by a German submarine"; "reparations and indemnities demanded by Peru"; "Peru refuses to have the matter adjudicated by a German prize court"; "Peru demands the satisfaction asked of the German Imperial Government within the space of one week"; "the Congress approves the